PROCEEDINGS OF A POLICEMAN IN MRS. CARRIE DREW'S HOUSE.

Testimony That He Introduced a Woman There As His Wife-Lodged There with Her and Then Arrested Mrs. Drew-She Is Acquitted-His Accomplies Missed, Mrs. Carrie Drew of 119 West Fifteenth street, who was indicted under the name of Carrie Davis on one charge of maintaining a disorderly house and twice for violating the Raines Liquor Tax law, was cleared of all three charges before Judge McMahon in the General Sessions yesterday. The testimony was very rough on Policemen Thomas P. L. McGuire and Paul P. Gallagher, young officers who have not been on the force long. Mrs. Draw's counsel, Charles G. F. Wahle contended that she was a thoroughly respectable woman, and maintained a reputable lodging house. He produced half a dozen business men of good standing, who testified that they lodged in the house and that it was positively not of the character ascribed to it by the policemen.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis elected to ary Mrs. Drew on the charge of violating the liquor tax law. Policeman McGuire testified that he was doing detective duty from the West Thirtieth street station on May 6 last. He called at the house and there met by appointment Ethel Mulvihill, whom he described as an acquaintance." They bired a room from Mrs. Drew, he said, and then he bought two drinks of whiskey from Mrs. Drew, for which he paid \$1. After remaining a short time in the room he departed with his companion. Then he and Policeman Gallagher got a war rant from Magistrate Mott. He arrested Mrs. Drew at 9 o'clock on the same night, Gallagher remaining outside the house.

"Did you have any conversation with the defendant when you arrested her?" asked Law

"Did you say to her that your pal was waiting outside for you and tell her to hurry up, or your pal would suspect you of fixing up the case; and then did you remark that he would think you were cheating him out of his share of the money? And did you not say 'If I don't get anything I don't see how I can whack up with him?"

"Part of that is true, and part is not true," replied the policeman hotly. "The truth is that I told her that I had a friend outside and told her to hurry up."

Mr. Lewis rested his case with the testimony of Policeman McGuire. Mrs. Drew took the witness chair. She said

Mrs. Drew took the witness chair. She said she supported herself by renting rooms to gentiemen loggers. Her house was perfectly reputable, and she had never rented a room to any woman except Mrs. Mulvihill. She knew Mrs. Mulvihill shight, and supposed she was a reputable married woman. She mether in a French restaurant on West Twenty-fifth street a few nights before her arrest. Mrs. Mulvihill introduced her to McGuire, who, she said, was her husband. Mrs. Drew had never seen McGuire before. Mrs. Mulvihill said she intended to break up housekeeping and said she would like to take a room in Mrs. Drew's house. Mrs. Drew replied that she did did not think she had a room that would be suitable for Mrs. Mulvihill. She had only two parlors vacant, and for each of these she wanted \$20 a week. Mrs. Mulvihill said she could not afford to pay that much, but would take the room at \$3 aday until she got a cheaper one. She called at the house on May 4 with McGuire, who was still known as Mr. Mulvihill, and they took the room. They occupied it until the day of Mrs. Drew's arrest. On that day Policeman Gallagher called at the house and asked to see Mr. and Mrs. Mulvihill. She was astounded when Policeman McGuire entered the house at 9 o'clock and told her that he had a warrant for her arrest for violating the liquor law and keeping a disorderly house. She denied McGuire's charge.

Agnes Brown, Mrs. Drew's maid, next testified that she had been sent by Mrs. Mulvihill, who said she was sick, to Mrs. Drew with a request for two drings of whiskey. Mrs. Drew told her that she ought to know that there was no whiskey in the house. She denied as the house as \$2 bill and sent her out for a Schroeder's grocery across the street for \$1.25. She returned three "quarters" to McGuire, and he gave her one of them for herself.

Dennis C. Pratt, a bookkeeper employed in Albert Barber's Bons'office, at 377 Water street, testified that he had known Mrs. Drew sixteen rears, and had lodged in the house. Frank J. Joseph, a merchant of 28 Warren stre she supported herself by renting rooms to gen-

siree, testined that he had lodged in the house since last March, and had never seen anything to show that it was anything other than a rep-utable blace. Mrs. Drew was a woman of excel-lent character. Cocil A. Marks, a bookkeeper for Wechsler & Brownoid of 548 Broadway, Oscar Weidehold,

ownold of 548 Broadway, Occar Wechsler & octrician at 41 Dey street, and William bwegerman, employed by the latter, as gers in the house, testified in corroboration Mesars. Fratt and Joeeph. ohn Trumbuil, an agent of 117 West Fifteenth set, testified that he had lived with his mother fifty years in the house.

of Mesars. Pratt and Joseph.

John Trumbull, an agent of 117 West Fifteenth street, testified that he had lived with his mother for fifty years in the house adjoining Mrs. Drew's. He said Mrs. Drew was absolutely respectable. He visited her socially, and had introduced his mother to her.

The defence then rested and Policeman Paul P. Gallagher was called in rebuttal. He said he visited the house on May 5 at McGuire's request and met the Mulvihill woman thers. He hired a room from Mrs. Drew and he and the gir had two drinks of whiskey. He gave Mrs. Drew a \$10 hill and she gave him \$6 change, taking \$3 for the room and \$1 for the drinks.

The young woman known as Mrs. Mulvihill was then called. She was a pert Titlap-haired young woman with a jaunty hat. She said that her real name was Rose C. Farr, and that she lived at 228 West Thirty-seventh street. She corroborated the policemen's testimony. Under cross-examination she said that Policeman McGuire visited her at her home and there met Mr. Mulvihill. He had some trouble with Mulvihill, who accused him of trying to alienate her affections. McGuire assaulted Mulvihill, and the policeman was tried for it on Wednesday last before Police Commissioner Grant. Mulvihill, the witness said, was not her husband, although she had taken his name. She declared that she was a respectable young woman and lived on an income which she got from her mother. She was a friend of both of the policemen, she said, and it was just out of friendship that she consented to help them get evidence against Mrs. Drew.

Lawyer Wahle startled her by producing a record of the proceedings in the police court.

"When Policeman McGuire testified in the police court before Magistrate Mott that you were a prostitute, a notorious street-walker, and had been an inmate of a disorderly house in West Fifty-third street, where you were arrested, he perjured himself, did he?"

"It a lie—there's not a word of truth in it," hissed the young woman.

"It's a lie-there's not a word of truth in it, hissed the young woman.

Lawyer Walle then read part of McGuire's testimony in the police court in which he so characterized the woman. Suddenly the lawyer wheeled about and pointing at McGuire, who sat in one of the rear seats, said to him:

"If I catch you tinping this woman how to testify I'll ask the Judge to put you out of the court room."

McGuire half arose in his seat and, leaning forward, answered in a loud tone:

"If you do do it!"

forward, answered in a loud tone:

"If you do "do it!"
Judge McMahon banged his gavel.
The young woman concluded her testimony and waked out of the court room. As she passed out the spectators in the back benches hissed her. She blushed a flery red and hurried away. The jury was out fifteen minutes, and returned to acquit Mrs. Drew.
Assistant District Attorney Lewis then recomended the dismissal of the two indictments remaining against Mrs. Drew, as he said there was no hope of obtaining a conviction, the evidence being of the same character. Judge Modahon dismissed the indictments. Lawyer Wahle said he was going to present Mrs. Drew's case before the Police Board.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER. Tentative Braft All Done but One Chapter,

Thanks to De Witt and Dean. The Greater New York Commission met yes, terday in the Aldermen's chamber. Gen. Tracy, who presided, said that, as was anticipated, the burden of the work had been laid upon a few shoulders. The labor was that of a codineation of all the laws affecting the annexed territories. In delegating this work to William C. De Witt of Brooklyn and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean of this city the Com-Corporation Counsel Dean of this city the Commission had made most wise selections. It was
gratifying to tearn that but for one chapter the
draft of a charter has been completed by the
sub-committee, and that, no matter how it might
be amended, it was a work as it stood that all
should applicated. The Commission owed the
sub-committee and Mr. Dean a vote of thanks,
Gen. Tracy said, for, while the rest of the Commission had been enjoying vacations, the subcommittee spent the entire summer in the
hardest kind of work. As the Draft Committee
would not report until Oct. 15 there was nothing for the Commission to do at present. Replying, Mr. De Witt said that he had simply done
the duty the Commission had imposed upon
him, and that while he was gratified by the commendation of his work, he wasted to share the
honors with Mr. Dean. Seth Low then presented a resolution of thanks to Messrs. De Witt
and Lean and it was adopted unanimously.

To Cure a Cold in One Bay Take Lazative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists retund the money if it falls to cure. Vic. -- Adv. THE TROUBLES OF CANADA.

Commercial Relations with Us-The Chinese MONTREAL, Sept. 21. - Politics at Ottawa are decidedly more lively and interesting than for many sessions past. There is not the slangwhanging there was under the old regime, a kind of free fight with cudgels, but the more refined combat of the rapier. There are many reasons for this, the chief being that the parties have changed places. The old Tories had no other weapons wherewith to repel the attacks of the Liberals than brickbats, mud, and suchlike missiles; but what they lacked in quality they made up for in quantity, and the general public looked on either amused or disgusted, until the opportunity came to put an end to the expensive and disgraceful business. The attacks of the old imperialist gang are now made with better weapons than they used to employ in their days of defensive warfare, but they are as old muzzle loaders to the arms of

precision in the hands of the new Government.

Mr. Foster, late Minister of Finance, endeavored to draw Mr. Laurier during the week past y quoting reports of some of Mr. Langler's speeches, and inquired if they were exact statements of his utterances, particu-larly a certain Boston speech in 1891, in which he is reported as having ex-pressed less exuberant sentiments of "loyalty " than quite recently. Mr. Laurier declined o go into a discussion of the matter, as he was not bound by the accuracy or otherwise of the American newspaper reports of what he said on the occasions alluded to. Mr. Foster then asked what Mr. Laurier was prepared to do in fulfilment of a promise he had made in 1894 to obtain a favorable commercial treaty with the United States. To this Mr. Laurier replied that t was his intention to do what was necessary by sending a Commissioner to Washington to open negotiations after the Presidential election. This is the natural course to take, and I have reason to believe that the negotiations will be opened at an early date, if only to ascertain the disposition of the American Government, for it will be very necessary for the Canadian Cabinet to know where they are at with the United States before entering on any with the United States before entering on any changes of the tariff. The future of Canada is bound up in this matter. Her economic condition can undergo no improvement while she remains practically cut off from her natural market and is forced into the English market, where she has to meet the competition of other countries more favored in the matter of climate and transportation. If Mr. Laurier fails to obtain a very favorable result to his negotiations for commercial advantages with the United States, he will be, as the French say, "famile," and Canada, until she asserts her national independence, must, in the nature of things, continue to drag out a miserable colonial existence, drained of the flower of her population, and left with only the more ignorant and servile to act as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the favored few, who have discovered how to exploit representative institutions to their own personal advantage to an extent hardly credible.

The question of Chinese immigration, to which referred last weeks has headen and for

ered how to exploit representative institutions to their own personal advantage to an extent hardly credible.

The question of Chinese immigration, to which I referred last week, has been settled for this session at least. Mr. R. Dobell, one of the members for Quebec, who occupies a place of Minister without portfolio, a kind of gentleman in waiting for a job, wrote to the Labor Cangress sitting there that there was no intention of introducing any legislation in further restriction of the immigration of Chinamen this present session. There was, however, a lively discussion in the Parliament at Ottawa on the adjourned question of the exclusion of Chinese from Canada, in which Sir Henri Joly de Latbinière, in pursuance of his promise to L! Hung Chang, took up the defence of the Chinese, but prefacing it with the remark that he was expressing his own views, and not those of the Government. This was prudent, for he was followed by a number of members of both political parties who spoke in furious denunciation of the Chineman, while no one else stood up for him. One member paid a rather left-handed compliment to the passengers of the Mayflower when he said that the scum of Europe were Pilgrim Fathers in comparison with the Chinese. The motion for papers, however, was carried, and the matter will be heard of next session. This question of Chinese immigration into Canada is certainly one that should engage the attention of the American Government whenever the propositions for a commercial treaty are made. Canadian capitalists, with cheap Chinese labor, would soon and easily depreciate the value of the products of labor in the United States. sitions for a commercial treaty are made. Canadian capitalists, with cheap Chinese labor, would soon and easily depreciate the value of the products of labor in the United States. It is now pretty well understood that the Canadian Government is not disposed to subsidize the disguised fast croiser service between England and Canada to the extent contemplated by the late Tupper Cabinet. The speed also will be nearer 18 knots than 20, though it is doubtful whether the English Government would subsidize a less than 19-knot service. Anyhow, the old 20-knot Tupper-Chamberlain project may be considered as abandoned. Mr. Laurier does not see his way to providing the ways agd means for either the fast steamship service or the Pacific cable in the present condition of Canadian finances, at the same time that he is seeking to reduce the burdens on the Canadian taxpayer; and they are, besides imperial and not Canadian necessities. The object lessons England has been giving lately in the way she is making India and Egypt pay for her imperialistic schemes in Africa, instead of paying out of her own pocket, has made considerable impression among common-sense Canadians, especially the French.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the way in which the pan-Britannie section of the Cana-

siderable impression among common-sense Canadians, especially the French.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the way in which the pan-Britannic section of the Canadian press here repeat and recommend with the intelligence of the average parrot the proposal of that Apollinaris water organ in London, the St. James's fazette, that the United States should join England in forcing the Dardanelles and avenging the Armenians. It is, to say the least, curious that these flery blood-and-thunder Canadians who are always volunteering to go where there is not much risk of their being utilized, have not yet volunteered a man to go and fight the unhailowed Turk. The Italian sympathy with Crete was exhibited in a substantial way by sending men armed, who went to Crete prepared to fight and help their bruther Christians. A passage in an article in one paper is perfectly A passage in an article in one paper is perfectly refreshing in its insolent univeté: "Let the United States move. It has no Mohammedan

India to lose. OLIVER'S ASSAILANT ARRESTED. O'Brien Had Shaved Off His Monstache, bu Was Recognized by a Detective,

Martin O'Brien, the man who struck and killed William Oliver, an fronmoulder, of 107 Greenpoint avenue, in Greenpoint, Sunday afternoon, was arrested early yesterday morning at the foot of Greenpoint avenue. near the Twenty-third Street Ferry slip, by Detective Behlen. After O'Brien's encounter with Oliver he came to this city, where he had his moustache shaved off. Then he drank with some friends until late at pight when he boarded a ferryboat of the Twenty-third street line. He made several trips to Greenpoint and back, and shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a deckhand found him asleep in the men's cabin when the boat was asieep in the men's caoin when the boat was made fast to a slip in Greenpoint. The deck-hand awakened O Brien and helped him off the boat. The detective, who had been watching for the fugitive since the afternoon, didn't recognize O Brien at first because of the change in his appearance. As O Brien answered the description in other respects of the man for whom he was looking, Behlen took him to the station house.

whom he was looking, Behlen took him to the station house.

On the way O'Brien told who he was. He was much affected when Behlen told him that Oliver was dead, At the police siation O'Brien said that when he crossed the street at Oak and West streets. Oliver, who was talking with two or three men, advanced toward him with a large knife. O'Brien added that he simply swung his arm around and his fist struck the fronmoulder. The truth of O'Brien's atatement was denied by eyewitnessen, who told the police that Oliver had no knife, and that the statek upon him by O'Brien was without the slightest provocation.

O'Brien was subsequently arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court and remanded by Coroner Nason. An autopay on Oliver's body by Dr. J. T. Valentine yesterday showed that death was due to heart failure, superinduced by a blow.

RISHOPS IN POLITICS.

It Is Said the Pope Will He Asked to Pre

vent Their Interference in Canada, TORONTO, Sept. 21 .- A few days ago a French Canadian Tory newspaper made public a telegram sent from Ottawa signed by Premier Laurier to Abbé Prouit, parish priest of St. Lieu. province of Quebec, which read: "Everything is ready. Come here,"

Abbé Prouit soon after left for Rome to inter-

view the Pope, and the Tories at once said that

the Holy See was to be consulted by Mr. Laurier and the new Liberal Government on the settleand the new Liberal Government on the settlement of the Manitoba school question. Premier Laurier desied that he had commissioned Prouit to see the Pope about the matter, but did not tell the nature of his mission.

In the recent Dominion general elections the Roman Catholic Bishops in Canada took an active part in the campaign and advised volers to support the Conservative party, as it had promised to restore their separate State-aided schools in Manitoba. The Liberals opposed this clerical interference in politics, and the Globe, the Liberal Government organ, to-day said that Abbé Prouit's mission to the Pous was to ask him to look into the action of the Bishops and priests in the late election in Canada and to condemn it. Any movement to keep the Bishops out of the elections will be looked upon by the Canadian people as a good thing. LEPROSY AT BELLEVUE

ONE OF THE CITY'S LODGERS HAS THE DREAD DISEASE.

He Is a German Baker, Who Apparently Contracted the Maindy in Branti-A Freeman Kenterday, He Is Now a Prisoner for Life on North Brother Island, The first case of leprosy that has appeared in New York in a long time was discovered yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The discovery was wholly accidental, and the victim of the disease, after being examined at Willard Parker Hospital, where he was taken from Bellevue. was sent to the leper colony on North Brothe Island, where he will in all probability, spend the rest of his life. The patient is Frederick Fleming, a homeless German, who, when he had work, was a baker. He is 40 years old, and his general appearance is that of a healthy

tramp. All that is positively known of Fleming is that on Saturday night he applied at the city lodging house on the Believue Hospital grounds for a place to sleep. He looked like hundreds of other unfortunate men who spend their nights in the open air in summer and seek the shelters provided by the city in cold-weather. The keepers of the lodging house paid no attention to him, and when the lodgers were turned out on Sunday morning he left the hospital

grounds and was not seen during the day. In the evening he called at the lodging house for shelter again and was taken in. No one who saw him noticed anything peculiar about him, and he spent the night as he had the previous one. Yesterday morning he was awakened with the rest and left the building.

After Fieming left the lodging house he loltered about the grounds instead of going to the street at once, and it was this that led to the discovery of his disease. Dr. O. H. Holder, the dispensary physician, noticed Fleming walking around, and something about the man's appearance attraced his attention. A short time afterward Fleming, who had been investigating the arrangement of the buildings in the enclosure. wandered into the dispensary, which is in the Relievne Medical College building apparently to see what it was like. When he passed him the markings on his face aroused the physician's curiosity, and Dr. Holder began an examination.

Fleming is a well-fed-looking man. His face is strongly German in its outlines, and he looks fully the age that he says he is. The first thing

is strongly German in its outlines, and he looks fully the age that he says he is. The first thing about him that Dr. Holder noted particularly was a circle under each eye, white and nodular. From these rings two raised ridges ran parallel with the sides of his nose, ending near the corners of his mouth.

The flesh and skin of the face appeared to be healthy, but the nodular condition, which is present in certain forms of leprosy, caused the physician to make a close examination of the man's body. On the right forearm he found a white spot, which was insensible to the touch. A similar spot was found on the left leg. On the feet there were several blemishes, and on his hands there were also indications of the presence of leprosy.

Dr. Holder told Fleming to sit down on the steps at the entrance to the dispensary and notified the hospital authorities. Dr. S. A. Brown made a casual examination of the man, Neither of the physicians felt certain that Fleming had leprosy, but, as there were so many of the symptoms present, they felt that it was better to send him to the Willard Parker Hospitals othat a definite conclusion might be reached. He was put in an ambulance and taken to the hospital at once. There the suspicions of Dr. Holder and Dr. Brown were confirmed. Fleming was pronounced a leper, and the Health Department's tug took him up the river to the small group of cottages on North Brother Island, where two Chinamen and two negroes are confined.

Whatever Fleming thought of the matter he said nothing, in the morning he had been a free man, at liberty to go where he chose and do as he pleased. Inside of six hours he had been seized, convicted of being a hopeless invalid, and sentenced to lifelong imprisonment, with no hope of pardon and little chance of release except through death.

Little is known of the man's history. He says that he spent seventeen years in Brazil working at his trade, and that he contracted the

release except through death.

Little is known of the man's history. He says that he spent seventeen years in Brazil working at his trade, and that he contracted the disease there. He did not know what it was, and he had not suffered from it. He had been afflicted, he said, for ten years. How long he has been in this country he did not know, and Dr. Fowier, the Health Board physician, said last night that it was impossible to place any reliance on the history of the case as the man told it. Since Fleming has been in this country he has not worked steadily, and has not plied his trade. He has elept in cheap lodging houses and in the open air, and has got his hiving as he could.

Fleming is suffering from the tubercular and amesthetic forms of the disease. The tubercular form is characterized by thickenings and indurations of the skin, and is the more dreadful of the two. The nodular parts may ulcerate, and the sores are difficult or impossible to heal. The thickened skin and ulcers are the main symptoms. As they disfigure the victim, they cause him to be shunned, and have carned for loprosy the horror that attaches to it. The anesthetic form of the disease is so named because the skin bleaches in spots, and the sense of feeling is lost in the parts thus affected. This form of the disease is accompanied by muscular atropply, which shows itself especially in the intercess. The bleached spots are anesthetic, and occur on all parts of the body. It is a constitu-

the disease is accompanied by muscular atropby, which shows itself especially in the interossi. The bleached spots are anaesthetic, and
occur on all parts of the body. It is a constitutional disease, and though for thousands of
years medical men have been studying it, no
remedy for it has been discovered. A patient
suffering from it may live for years, and many
students hold that it has practically no effect of
the length of life.

Dr. George II. Fowler, the Health Board's
physician, in speaking of this case said init
night that the popular fear of the disease is
based on ignorance and error. It is not contagious, as the word is generally understood,
and the danger of communication from an effected person is almost nothing. This opinion
has been held for years by men who have
studied the disease, and at various times
efforts have been made to convince the
public of this fact. The ideas of the
disease that are held by most people are so
deeply rooted that up to the present time physiclans have found it impossible to bring people to
a rational view of the subject. There are many
diseases which are far more casily communicated that attract little attention, and cause no
excitement when they are discovered in a community.

Dr. Fowler said that in Fieming's vase, and

excitement when they are discovered in a community.

Dr. Fowler said that in Fleming's case, and with the others who are confined at North Brotner island, there was but elight danger of contagion in the contact they would ordinarily have with people, even if they were at liberty. Dr. Fowler has for some time been trying to make some arrangement that will make if easier for the lepers, but so far he has been unable to do so. He believes that only in the worst stages of the disease does the danger approach the standard that has been set by popular fear. He is now anxious that some island may be selected for the leper colony, where they may work, enjoy some of the benefits of a social life, and at the same time support themselves.

port themselves.

An effort has recently been made by several Chinese in the city to procure the Heration of the two Chinamen at the North Brother colony, in order that they may be sent back to China. The Board of Health is willing to deliver the men to their friends if a plan can be submitted. or their removal that meets its approval. Dr Fowler doubts whether any steamship company will take them as passengers.

HER ARREST DUE TO SPITE?

Mrs. Goldberg Arraigned for Soliciting, with Her Baby in Her Arms. Mrs. Jennie Goldberg of 194 Allen street was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of solicating. She carried a fourmonth-old infant in her arms and was accompanied by her husband. She told Magistrate Brann that she was the victim of a gross outrage, and that her arrest was occasioned by spite. She said that she had a quarrel with the

housekeeper of the tenement last week and

caused his arrest. He was fined \$10. He said

he would be revenged. According to her story a strange man rapped on the door of her flat on Sunday. The door

According to her story a strange man rapped on the door of her flat on Sunday. The door was opened by her husband, and the man is alleged to have made an insulting remark about her. The husband attempted to eject him, and grabbing a box of face powder threw it in his face. A fight ensued, and Poilceman Califf rushed up the stairs and arrested her. She was locked up in a cell with her infant, but was bailed out by Charles Simon, a cigar manufacturer.

Lawyer Alter, who appeared for the woman, said that he could prove that the man who rapped on the door had been sent there as the result of a plan between the housekeeper and a policeman, to give the latter an excuse to go to her rooms and arrest her. Cabill belongs to an uptown station, and was detailed to the Eldridge street station to make arrests of disorderly women. He testified that he did not see the woman on the street, but that she signalled men who were passing by. Her husband denied this, heveral policemen of the Eldridge street stations said that the prisoner was a woman of bad character. The woman acknowledged that and that since her marriage she had reformed. Magistrate Brann continued the case until to-morrow, in order that it might be investigated.

Two Brooklyn Clubs May Unite. There is a movement to consolidate the Brook-

lyn Club and the Marine and Field Club of that city. Should the union be effected the fine city house of the latter organization at Bath Beach will be maintained as a summer headquarters. O'BRIEN'S SHOOTING UPHELD.

Roosevelt Tells Becker and Carey They Were Justified to Shooting at Him. Capt. Chapman of the Tenderloin station went to Police Headquarters vesterday with Patrolmen Becker and Carey of his command, one of

whom shot and killed early on Sunday John O'Brien, a burglar who was trying to escape after committing a burglary in Albert Katz's cigar store at 1,335 Broadway. The two policemen being under suspension were in civilian's dress. The Captain took them before Chief Conlin, who heard their stories of the shooting. Capt. Chapman told the Chief that the policemen were justified in shooting at the burglar, and Mr. Conlin told Becker and Carey that they had nothing to fear. President Roosevelt also saw the two policemen and assured them that the Board would uphold them.

"The Board will stand by any officer when he is in the right," said Mr. Roosevelt. "When a policeman commands a burglar to stop and he does not stop, a policeman is justified in using his revolver, and the Police Board will stand mr. Roosevelt directed Capt. Chapman to make a special report to him of the killing of

William Walsh, one of the dead burglar's pals, who was arrested, was brought before Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau for identification, but it is not known yet whether he has a criminal record or not. Walsh admitted that he had given a fictitious name and address. He said his mother was dangerously ill and he did not want her to know about the trouble he was in. He admitted that he participated in the cigar store burglary and said his part of the job was to waited outside. He was introduced to the dead burglar at a picule four months ago. He did not know anything about him. Some of Capt. Chapman's policemen believethat Walsh's name is Frank Smith and that he belongs in the neighborhood of Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue. They say he was released from Elmira Reformatory only a short time ago.

Whether it was Carey's builet or Hecker's builet that killed O'Brien is not known yet, as both policemen fired at the same time. The two policemen will be kept under suspension, with pay, until after the 'toroner's inquest.

In the mean time they have been paroled by Coroner Hocker. Waish was held for trial in \$2,500 bail when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He refused to tell the name of the man who escaped. the burglar.
William Walsh, one of the dead burglar's

TRUCKMEN WANT THE BOULEVARD Bicyclists Don't Seem to Want It Badly Enough to Say So.

The Aldermen's Committee on Streets gave a hearing yesterday on the resolution proposing that the Western Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth street to 125th, shall be used exclusively by bi cyclists and pleasure vehicles, to the exclusion of trucks and business wagons generally. The opposition to the proposition was very strong and no person appeared in favor of the resolu-

G. Waldo Smith, on behalf of the wholesale grocery interests, said that business should come before pleasure thecause it was the former that made the latter possible. As an employer of drivers. Mr. Smith said he wished to youch for them as a class of sober, careful men. Of for them as a class of sober, careful men. Of course, there were exceptions. He suggested that perhaps, as a compromise, it would be well to designate the east side of the Boulevard for trucks and the west side for bicyclists and pleasure vehicles. He observed that a canvass of 100 truckmen showed them to be unanimously of the opinion that the best pavement for wagons was stone pavement as against asphalt. William Wagner and George Thompson spoke against the restriction, in behalf of the retail butchers of the city. They showed that out of a year there were but 165 days when bloyclists could use the Boulevard, so that on 200 days the thoroughfare would become a "howling wilderhees" if restricted to bloycles. Between the afterneon, Mr. Thompson said, bloycles were but ten per cent, of the vehicles using the street. Mr. Thompson opposed the glving up one side of the Boulevard to the bloyclists. To whichever side the truck drivers were sent, he said, the property holders on that side would protest. Mr. Thompson said incidentally that most bicyclists were stupid and careless.

Thesdore F. Tone said the Boulevard was the principal artery of trade in that region, and therefore the only suitable thoroughfare for bu-iness wagons. Mr. Tone presented two petitions against the proposition, one from the coal business interests and the other from property owners along the Boulevard.

Half a dozen others opposed the proposition to exclude trucks. course, there were exceptions. He suggested

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN ENJOINED. Forbidden to Cut Bown the Civil Nervice

Justice Clement of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the Board of Aldermen from reducing the appropriation of \$15,000, allowed by the Board of Estimate for the Civil Service Commissioners for 1867, to \$5,000. The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, while revising the budget, decided that \$5,000 would be an ample amount to run the Civil Service Com-mission for another year. In their protest against the proposed reduction the Commis-sioners said that it was evidently the inten-tion of the Aldermen so to cripple their work that no civil service examinations could be held and the spotis system restored.

ROWING.

A Trip by Water to Philadelphia by the

Nautline Crew. The six-pared barge crew of the Nautilus Boat Club, who spent a week in rowing to Philadel phia and back, a distance by water of about 250 miles, returned to their club house at the foot of Fifty-sixth street, Bay Ridge, shortly after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They had a most enjoyable trip, although their pleasure was marred somewhat by rain. They left Brooklyn at 3 o'clock Saturday, Sept. 12. The party consisted of E. T. Armstrong, first licutenant; D. M. Boe, Fred Nordenholt, Harry Brown, John Dehis, John Letzkus, Edward Bohner, and R. R. Emmins, captain. They had their handsome six-pared barge Ploneer. When they made the start the weather was cloudy, but the water good, and they reached Perth Amboy in two hours and fifty minutes. They remained there over night, and at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning took their departure for New Brunswick. The row up the Haritan River was very pleasant. It was only fifteen miles, and they made it in an hour and three-quarters. They had the tide with them and the water was smooth, and the verdict of the crew was that it was the ideal place for their crews to train in the future. Here they struck their first snag, as the Delaware and Raritan Canal was closed as tight as a clam, no boats being allowed to use it on Sunday. They were received cordially, however, by the New Brunswick Boat Club, who entertained them most royally. The row up the Haritan River was very pleas

a clam, no boats being allowed to use it on Sunday. They were received cordially, however, by the New Brunswick Boat Club, who entertained them most rovally.

They left New Brunswick at 6 o'clock on Monday mortaing, Sept. 14, and here they had their first experience in a loce. It was only about twenty to twenty-five feet wide, and they had but little use for their oars. The water was let in with a rush, and they were rolled and toased from side to side and from end to end so fiercely that they thought the day of judgment had arrived. They had to get used to this, however, as they passed through fourteen looks between New Brunswick and Bordentown. In addition to this there were some thirty draw bridges to contend with that came within a foot of the water and could not be rowed under. But, despite these difficulties, they reached Bordentown at 5 o'clock, making the journey in eleven hours. They were received by the Yapemi Aquatic Club on the Delaware River, who entertained them that evening. On Tue-day morning at 9 o'clock they left Bordentown and rowed down the Delaware River, who entertained them that evening. On Tue-day morning when they stopned at Gloucester, at 2:30 o'clock. Despite the rain they made a fresh start at 4:30 o'clock, and first a hard and disagreeable row reached Fairmont Park, Philladeiphia, at 7:30 o'clock. They were received by the Vesper Boat Club members and by 9 o'clock were all in dry clothing. They spent a glorious time in Philadeiphia until noon on Thursday, Sept. 17, when they started for home, arriving at Camden at 3 o'clock. They left again at 6:30 o'clock and arrived at Bristol at 6:30 o'clock and arrived at Bristol at 6:30 o'clock and arrived at Bristol at 8:30 o'clock, arriving at 10 o'clock. Two hours later they again began their lourney back through the canal, and reached Kingston, twenty-two miles, at 6 P. M. They put up for the night, and at 9:25 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 18, at 8:20 o'clock, arriving at 10 o'clock. Two hours later they again began their lourney back through the

rested.

Boston, Sept. 21 .- John L. Sullivan, the exchampion pugilist, was arrested at 7 o'clock this evening by officers of station 9 on the charge of assault and battery upon a west-end conductor. The affair took place nearly in front of the sta-tion and caused considerable excitement. It is said that the cause of the trouble was the at-tempt of Sullivan to curry a dog on the car against the wishes of the conductor. A war of words followed, and the two came to blows.



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index. If you want it, your name and address is all that's needed.

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GOLF.

Arthur M. Fenn Wins the Sloane Cup Over the Lenox Links.

LENOX, Sept. 21 .- It looked unfavorable this morning at daybreak for the opening of the Lenox golf tournament. It had rained considerably during the night and a heavy fog hung over the hills. Before 9 o'clock the sun came out hot and gave promise of drying up the links. The course had been prepared with great care. The tournament opened with the match for the Sloane cup, presented by Mrs. William D. Sloane. There were sixty-two entries, including many of the best amateur golfers in America. The conditions were eighteen holes, medal play, The conditions were eighteen holes, medal play, handicap limited to eighteen strokes, open to members of the United States Golf Association. The winner was Arthur H. Fenn of the Falmetto Club of Aiken, S. C., with eighty-live strokes. Herbert C. Leeds, of whom much was expected, made a fair showing with ninety-eight strokes. Fenn played fine and steady golf throughout. On the first round he made a new amateur record for the course, forty-one strokes. The second round was done in forty-four. The scores follow:

A large crowd of fashionable society people were on the links this afternoon when the match for the ladies' cup presented by Mme. De Heredia was played. Prominent in the throng were Baron Thielmann, the German Ambassador; Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador;

Freeman one and J. M. Mason seven

As corrected the links and dates for the three green foursome, W. Tucker and R. S. de Gargreen foursome, W. Jucker and B. S. de Gar-mendia against W. Dunn and H. M. Harriman, are: St. Andrew's, Sept. 24; Ardsley Casino, Sept. 20, and Knoilwood, Sept. 29. Each match will be of thirty-six holes, the first round starting at 10 A. M.

The Onwentsia Club won the fourth match of

The Onwentsia Club won the fourth match of the series with the Chicago Golf Club on Saturday at the home links by eighteen holes, and will take beassesion of the trouby subscribed for by the two clubs. Whigham, the amateur champion, and MacDonald biayed a close round, and were followed by a large crowd. MacDonald was two up at the ninth, and coming in he pulled off the first three holes, and then Whigham seemed to realize that he was five down with six to play. He pulled off the next hole in great style, laived the next, and won three of the remaining four. great style, halved the next, and won three of the remaining four.

Lawrence Tweedle and the brothers Smith played in great form, and managed to capture thirty holes for the Onwentsia Club, giving their club such a lead that it was impossible for the other players to fill up the gap. The score:

H. J. Whigham. 0 C. B. MacDonald. awrence Tweedie

R. Forgan

A Carpenter

alter Smith

C Farwell

of Smith 3 V. Shaw Kennedy... 0 S. Le Roy... 12 J. S. Willits. Cassard V. Eiting W. H. Stirling J. D. Hubbard F. C. Aldrica

Total 9 Total The semi-finals in the women's contest for the Mather-Smith trophy, played the same day at Onwentsia, resulted as follows: Mrs. H. J. McRiruey beat Mrs. Reginald De Koven by 1 hole. Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor beat Miss Annie Day by 1 hole. As at least two of these players are expected to enter for the women's championship, the re-sult of the final round will be awaited with in-

suit of the final round will be awaited with interest.

A golf tournament will be held on the grounds of the Washington Fark Club, Chicago, either on Oct. 2 and 3 or of Oct. 8, 9, and 10. The date has not yet been definitely decided. The matches to be played will be between local club, the Onwenisa, Chicago, Illinois, and Washington Park clubs competing. Prizes will be given for the tournament, and a match will be given for the tournament, and a match will be arranged between C, B. MacDonald and H. J. Whigham.

Whigham.

On Saturday last the championald and H. J. Whigham.

On Saturday last the championalip medal presented by J. M. Knapp, at thirty-six holes medal play was contested for at the Westbrook Golf Club, Issip, and was won by Harry B. Hollins, Jr., with the core of 188. The last run of nine holes was made in thirty-cight, a new amateur record for the course. The following was the score: 5, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6–38. The length of the course is about 2,500 yards. A very interesting match was played at Westbrook between Harry B. Hollins, Jr., and A.L. Livermore on Sept. 20 at hole play. Hollins Jr., winning by two holes in the eighteen played. It is proposed to give a tourtament, open to all smateurs in the United States Golf Association, at the Westbrook golf link commencing Oct. 20.

Baitimoreans Want the Corbett-Sharkey

The recent offer of President Groom of the National A. C. of San Francisco of \$10,000 for a ten-round bout between Corbett and Sharkey does not seem to meet with the approval of D. J. Lynch, Sharkey's manager, and it is not unlikely that Lynch will refuse to accept the unlikely that Lynch will refuse to accept the club's terms and call off the affair for good, so far as the National people are concerned. It has just leaked out that Lynch is favorably impressed with the idea of having the hattle held in the East, somewhere in the neithborhood of limitimore. Lynch has received a proposition from a syndicate of Haltimore suorismen who want to pull off the inlic. Lynch further says that the fight must be for twenty rounds or to a finish. He declares he will not agree to any limit less than twenty rounds. Lynch expects to call on Corbett this week at Aabury Park and talk over the matter with him.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Prices will soon go up with a Carpets. bound, so choose now.

O'DONNELL THE WINNER. HE DEFRATS FRANK SLAVIN IN FILE HOT ROUNDS.

Steve to Better Condition and Ponishes His Rival Severely-But He Is Unable to Score a Knock-out, Slavin's Seconds Throwing Up the Sponge-Madden Wins. MASPETH, Sept. 21 .- Steve O'Donnell fought Frank Slavin to a standstill in the fifth round

at the Empire Athletic Club to-night, and the latter's seconds, seeing their man was all but out, threw up the sponge, after the round had gone one minute and thirty-five seconds. Slavin fought wildly all through, and the bell only saved him in the fourth round. After the fight Slavin addressed the crowd as they were filing out. He said:

"I'm licked to-night, gentlemen, but I think the man that is behind O'Donnell will give me another chance when I am in better condition. I have been hurt ever since Thursday, and only came here so as not to disappoint the public

As long as O'Donnell mixed it up Slavin was the stronger at the short range, but when Steve

stood off it was all up with Slavin." The crowd that gathered to see the contests was not up to the expectation of the management. The two special trains from Long Island City were by no means crowded, although outside the doors of the club house was an army of dead heads. Before the fighters appeared it was remarked that Slavin was unable to go on with his share of the entertainment, as he was suffering from injuries sustained in a fall a few days ago, but the knowing ones declared that this was all buncombe to influence the betting. Slavin was a 2 to 1 favorite, and the sports expected him to finish O'Donnell in short order. It was also figured by the latter's fol-

lowers that if Slavin didn't put him out inside

of five rounds it would be a long contest. The opening bout was one of ten rounds, at 112 pounds, between Kid Madden of Brooklyn and Jack McKeck of New York. Tim Hurst was the referee and Frank Freeman held the watch. Charley Harvey was the master of ceremonies. This battle began at 9 o'clock and was fast and furious. Madden was the cleverer of the two and landed some effective body blows in the first two rounds. McKeck got in a couple of stiff jabs on the Brooklyn lad's face in the second round. Mc-Keck sent in a hot left on the chest in the opening of the third, and Madden retaliated with a couple of hard punches on the ribs and wind that McKeck did not like. The New Yorker crossed his right on the law, and staggered the Kid with left-handers in the face. Madden rushed his man up against the ropes in he fourth, and sent in three or four effective lefts on the body. They mixed things up in lively fashion in the next round, and McKeck

had a bit the best of the argument. Madden kept putting in hard lefts on the wind, which did not help McKeck any. McKeck was strong in the seventh, and the battle was very even. Madden had some great openings in very even. Madden had some great openings in the i inth but failed to take advantage of them. Madden had the best of the last round, and had McKeck bothered when the bell rang. The referee decided in favor of Madden, and the decision was received with cheers and hisses. The heavy weights were not slow in appearing, and Slavin seemed to be all right. His seconds were Charley Norton, Paddy Gorman, and Ted Alexander. O'Donnell's handlers were Hilly Madden, Mike Butler, and Jack Cusick. Slavin wore fiesh-colored tights from the ankles to the waist, and looked lit, O'Donnell wore a breechcloth and seemed as hard as nails. wore a breechcloth and seemed as hard as nails. They shook hands at 10 o'clock. Slavin said he weighed 182, and O'Donnell claimed to tip the scales at a point less. They were slated to box twenty rounds.

Oil. Firth Round.—Slavin staggered to the centre of the ring. O'lonneil went right at him and singged him with both hands, but he could not put him down. Slavin landed a chance blow on the Jaw and O'Donneil recied for a moment, but he recovered quickly, and soon beat Slavin to a standatili, Slavin was practically behieves, and his seconds threw up the sponge. O'Donneil was declared the winner.

BOB FIIZSIMMONS ARRESTED On An Indictment Charging Him With Con

Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was arrested at the Hotel Bartholdi vesterday by Detective Sergeant McNaught on a warrant issued under an indictment charging him with conspleing to commit a crime and doing an act in furtherance of a prize fight. He was taken to Police Headquarters and afterward arraigned in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$1,000 bail for trial. A bondsman was promptly furnished and the puglist walked away free until his trial should be called. Fitzsimmons took his arrest lightly enough and said he would not have any difficulty in clearing himself of the charge, as he had not made a match to fight Corbett, as the indictment alleged. It'l is said that Corbett has also been indicted and will be arrested as soon as he comes to town. He is

arrested as soon as he comes to town. He is straining at Asbury Park for his fight with Tom Sharkey.

The indictments were filed a week ago. When Chief Coulin learned that Fitzsimmons and Corbett had agreed to fight and had arranged the preliminaries at the Hotel Bartholdi, he presented what evidence he had to the Grand Jury. The puglists did not sign the articles of agreement, evidently considering that they might be arrested for violating the law. They are indicted under section 458 of the Penal Code, which reads as follows:

A person who, within this State, engages in, insti-

Code, which reads as follows:

A person who within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention or fight without weatons between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such a contention or fight, or cerries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor. a contention or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 21.—When James J. Corbett was seen late this afternoon regarding Fitzsimmons's arrest he was very much surprised and declared that the whole business was a shame from beginning to end. He said that he did not want to be arrested, but that fear of such a continuency would not prevent him from going to New York if he had urgent business there. He thought that Fitz-immons's arrest was caused by spite more than anything else. Corbett is keeping up his training for his fight with Sharkey.

Gossip of the Hing.

fight with Sharkey.

J. P., Newark.—They never met in the ring.
Sammy Meyers says he is going to challenge the
winner of the McKeck Madden fight.
Dave Sullivan of Boston has been matched to
meet Bob Cunningham in this city on Sept. 29.
Mike Sears of Boston has at last caught on. He
is to fight Austin Rice at New London next month. Joe McGrath, the young Irish bautam, has be materied to box Dan Sugrue of Cork, at Cork, of Sept. 29.

Ernic Stanton has challenged Billy Plimmer to box him twenty rounds at 110 pounds, for \$1,000 a side, before the National Sporting Club of Lon-don.

don.

The proposed encounter between Patsy Haley of buffalo and Jimmy Barry of Chicago has failen through. The pair could not agree on the question of weight.

The centest between Tom Tracer, the Australian weiter weight, and George Green, better known as "Young Corbett," will take place on Sept. 30. The contest is limited to ten rounds.

Johnny Van Heest has been matched to fight aid Kirwin at Defiance, O., on Sept. 25. The contest will be for twenty rounds. Van Heest says he will be in good condition when he enters the ring. be in good condition when he enters the rang.

A match between Joe Choynaki and Peter Maher has been arranged. Tom O'Rourke went to Petaburgh last week and got Maher's strature to the articles of agreement calling for a twenty round hattle. The affitr is to be held in this city some time in November Choynaki, who is now on his way East, will no doubt accept, as he has evinced a tesire to fight the Irishman. Maher and Choynaki were matched a two mouths ago to fight at san Francisco for a supposed \$0.000 purse, but the affair did not some off.

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CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS WIN. The Gentlemen of Philadelphia 128 Runs

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.-The first of the series of the three cricket matches arranged between the Australians and Gentlemen of Philadelphia was concluded to-day after three days' play, and resulted in a victory for the Austra-lians by 123 runs, each side having had its full two innings. The match was played on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Manheim. The next match, on Sept. 25, 26, and 28, will be played on the Belmont Club grounds, at Elmwood, and the match booked or Oct. 2, 3, and 5 will be played at Haverford, on the grounds of the Merion Club.

The weather to-day was delightfully bright and cool but the attendance did not exceed 2,500. Play was resumed at 11:55 o'clock. The Australians had only one wicket to fall in their second innings, and Giffen and Kelly, the notouts of Saturday, went to the bat. Kelly merely held up his wicket, while Giffen did the hitting. After the latter had added 14 to his score he lifted a short into the hands of Bowler Bally and ended the innings for 180. With the 192 of the first innings this gave to them a grand total

The Philadelphians in their first innings had scored 123, and thus required 250 runs to win the match. It was not expected by the local admirers, nor by the players themselves, that this large score could be made, but when Patterson and Noble, the first batters, began to roll the score upward there were many who became hopeful that they might at least approach the double century. When fortythree was reached Noble raised a high one off Trott's bowling, which Hill caught near the ropes, Noble retiring with a well-carned 31. Play was then suspended for luncheon. Afterward Patterson's stumps were upset by one of Trott's slow ones. Biddle fol-He had barely settled himself at the wicket when another of Trott's slow breakers went through his stumps. A few moments later Bohlen, who had scored only three, raised

later Bohlen, who had scored only three, raised one to deep square leg, which was caught by Gregory. This was four wickets down for a total of 51.

It now began to look as if, with Trott's deceptive slow ball and Giffen's speedy work, the hundred point would not be reached. This feeling became more and more prevalent as the new batters came up and quickly retired with very small additions to the team's total, the eighth wicket going down for seventy-three runs. Clark, however, was an exception to the rule, and, although he was fifth to bat, he held his position to the end and carried his bat out for thirty-live. Clark, for a brief period, received some assistance from Cregar, and the pair raised the score from 73 to 111, when Cregar was caught by Trumble off the latter's own bowling. Brown's five and the seven extras brought the score to 126.

bowling. Brown's five and the seven extrastion bowling. Brown's five and the seven extrastion of the seven extrastion of the seven extrastion of the seven extrastion was far superior to that of the local men, and had they been pushed to greater exertion there is no doubt there would have been a wider difference in the total of the two teams. The score follows:

AUSTRALIANS.

8 E. Gregory, c. Muir, b. 7

Raily
H. Graham, c. and b. Brown, 0

G. H. S. Trott, c. King, b.

G. H. S. Trott, c. King, b.

J. J. Kelly, b. Baily
H. Trumbie, c. Biddie, b.

Raily
H. Trumbie, c. Biddie, b.

Raily
E. Jones, not out 11

b. King
Byes, 4; leg byus, 4; no
ball, 1

Doublis, 2

Byes, 8; wides, 3;

no balls, 2

Byes, 8; sides, 3;

Byes, 8; sides, 3;

Byes, 8; sides, 3; BOWLING ANALYSIS-FIRST INNING. | Bally | Balle | Balle | Buns | Wickets | Bally | Balle | Bal No ball-Bally.

Patterson 51 Baily 52 Brown 40 No balls-Brown, 1; Clark, 1, Wides-Bally, 2; King, L. GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA. First Inning. Second Inning.

Biddle, I. b. w., b. Trumble 6 b. Trott.

W. Muir, b. Giffen 5 b. Giffen

L. Hiddle, I. B. W. H. Irthube B. D. Giffen B. J. W. Muir, b. Giffen 4 c. Trott, b. Giffen 9 J. B. King, c. and b. Giffen 4 c. Trott, b. Giffen 9 J. S. Patterson, b. Trumble 1 b. Trott, b. Giffen 9 J. W. W. Nobie, b. Giffen 15 c. Hill, b. Trott, 3 E. W. Clark, Jr. not out 58 not out 8 S. W. Ha ston, b. Giffen 7 c. Kelly, b. Trott, 5 F. W. Ha ston, b. Giffen 7 c. Kelly, b. Trott, 5 F. M. Cregar, b. Trumble 1 H. I. Brown, run out 24 st. Kelly, b. Trott, 5 H. P. Bally, b. Giffen 5 c. Gregory, b. Trumble 1 H. P. Bally, b. Giffen 5 c. Gregory, b. Trumble 9 c. Gregory, b. Trumble 9 c. Gregory, b. Trumble 1 J. P. Bally, b. Giffen 5 c. Gregory, b. Trumble 9 c. Gregory, b Byes, 5; wide, 1...... 6 Byes, 2; leg byes, 4; Total Total Total BOWLING ANALYSIS-FIRST INNING.

Trumble... 1100 7 6 6 6 6 7 8 Wide-Trumble. 100 7 6 7 6 SECOND INNING. RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET-FIRST INNING. Australians-11, 44, 181, 142, 142, 144, 151, 154, 179,

Philadelphians - 6, 15, 16, 34, 34, 40, 55, 70, 109, 123, SECOND INNING. Australians -78, 90, 109, 114, 115, 117, 118, 149, 157, Philadelphians-43, 50, 51, 61, 66, 72, 78, 111, 126. Regatts of the Hartford Yacht Club. CHOMWELL, Conn., Sept. 21.-The annual fall egatta of the Hartford Yacht Club was held here to-day. The weather was fine, with a stiff breeze. At 11:13 o'clock the six boats entered

in the first event, the Power boat race, crossed in the first event, the Power boat race, crossed the line. They were as follows: Trio, Sprite, Luzetta, Irene, Zetta, and Maud. The course was for three miles down the river and back to the starting point. The Trio, owned by John U. Reed of Hartford, won, her time being 42:29. The Irene came in second, nearly eight minutes behind the winner. She is owned by Charles Doulittle of Windsor. The third boat was the Zetta. The Sprite broke a propeller blade and the Maud blew out a cylinder head, disabling her.

DR. HALLETT.

Forty years a blood and nerve specialist, curse all secret and private diseases of men in a few days; also blood potential, etc., as to diseases, sore throat, mouth and sead, painful, set of diseases, sore throat, mouth and sead, painful, set of diseases, sore throat, mouth and sead, painful, set of the sease of the